THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

The *Nazzerath Shaw* arrived yesterday afternoon from Mocha the 11th inst: bringing the April Packet. We give from the *Spectator*, the only weekly paper we have received, a summary of the political news up to the 1st April, with the *Gazettes*, and extracts from the *Morning Herald* of the 1st and 3d April and from *Galignani's Messengers* to the end of March.

Several duplicates of letters of the 1st April, originals of which were sent via Beirout, have been received by the *Nazzerath Shaw*. How comes it that we had no account of these letters by the *Hugh Lindsay*? They were forwarded for the Syrian Route, by the parties in England, in consequence of the recommendations of their correspondents here, which were founded on representations here of due arrangements to be made at home for the regular transmission of Mails, to commence from 1st April. Can any explanation be given on this point?

The debate on the Church Rate Question continued by adjournment to the 15th March, when the Committee divided

For the Resolution.....273
Against it.....250
Majority.....23

Loud opposition Cheers followed the announcement of these numbers. The tone of the ministerial papers in referring to them is that of much disappointment, but we observe no indication of a Coalition, or of the resignation of Ministers.

The death of Lady Canning had removed Mr. Canning to the House of Lords, Mr. Collins the Ex-Mayor of Warwick had been returned in his place, on the liberal interest, in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Adams. The Garter vacant by the death of the Marquess of Bath had been given to Lord Carlisle. Lords Cork and Portman were named for the succession to the Lieutenancy of Somerset. The Duke of Richmond was again mentioned as the successor of Lord Durham in the Embassy to St. Petersburgh.

Sir Hussey Vivian has promised his support to the Ballot, if the Majority of the Electors of East Cornwall should require him to vote for it.

The Seizure of the *Vixen* was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck on the 17th March. His motion for the production of certain papers to elucidate the subject, was negatived without a division, as calling for premature explanations which could not have any other effect, than that of marring the purposes and objects which the House and the Government had in view. The *Courier* on this subject says, that the debates on the case of the *Vixen* had no other result than to make known the opinion of members, but will not be wholly unsatisfactory to the public, as a proclamation of the whole empire, to all the rest of the world, that England desires to cultivate peace, but will not purchase it by the least dishonour.

On the 22d March Mr. Robinson moved the 2nd reading of the East India Officers compensation Bill, and after some remarks by him in support, Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated that he should oppose the Bill, and was proceeding to argument when the house was counted out.

Difficulty and distress prevailed in the mercantile [illegible] failures had taken place and among them [illegible]rye and Lightfoot Bullion Brokers London [illegible] Fergusson Miller and Co; Alexr. McGregor [illegible]nd Bentley Senior and Co. at Liverpool, and [illegible]hn Miller Junior and Co. at Glasgow.

[illegible] is mentioned as having come forward with no less a sum than a million in aid of Baring Brothers and Co. which was the only American House that had not received assistance from the Bank.

Several of the largest manufacturing houses at Glasgow are restricting their works—particularly the Steam Loom Proprietors, it is said that one of the largest houses had discontinued nearly 1000 of their workers.

It is reported in the military circles that Lieut. Col. Burdett is likely to succeed Col. Lord Bingham in the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 7th Lancers:—Lieut. General Sir Rufane Donkin succeeds to the Colonelcy of the 11th Foot, and Lieut. Genl. Sir John Taylor to the 80th.

A Resolution was passed at a General Court of Proprietors on the 22d March congratulating Mr. Loch on his escape from Assassination; at the same Court Sir C. Forbes moved, pursuant to notice, for the production of the papers relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsoodeen Khan the Nuwaub of Ferozepoor. The Chairman defended the conduct of the Indian Authorities and suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion until the Court were in full prossession of the facts of the case, and ultimately said he would take the earliest opportunity of laying the papers before the Court. —Mr. Weeding presented and afterwards withdrew a petition from the Civil Servants of the Company at St. Helena for compensation for loss sustained by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.—The Chairman in compliance with a request from Mr. Poynder said that the Dispatch which had been forwarded to India containing the resolution of the Court of Directors relative to Idolatrous Worship should be laid before the Court.—A Motion by Mr. Fielder for an account of the expences incurred in the recent attempts to establish a Steam communication with India was carried.

The inquest on the body of Kearney returned a verdict that he had died by taking oxalic acid being at the time insane.

Severe Frost and Snow had prevailed to the end of March.

By a letter from Alexandria 23rd April we learn, that the mail from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* 18th January reached Alexandria 20th February—Mr. Waghorn's portion was forwarded by the Courtope to Marseilles on the 15th March, and was sent, [illegible]ondon—the other portion of the [illegible] the Consulate on the 5th of [illegible]

[illegible]e loss of the *Skimmer's* packets had [illegible]ed to London via Marseilles.

[illegible]s. Fullarton, the wife of John Fullarton Esqr. Cal[illegible]a, died on the 7th April between Esne and Assonan on passage down the Nile from Khenneh. Mr. F. had arrived at Alexandria with the remainder of his Family, and intended to proceed by the next packet to Malta where the remains of Mrs. F. were to be interred.

Messrs. Horne Gordon and Gates of H. M. 20th Regt. had passed on to Europe. Col. Wahab and his Lady, Dr. and Mrs. Hardy, and Mrs. Tadman had arrived and intended to go by the next Steamer.—Messrs. Burkinyoung Rogers and Hastie were hourly expected.—Col. Raynsford and Lieut. Nixon were going to Syria.—A Steamer from Malta had arrived with Sir R. and Lady Arbuthnot, Mr. Fitzgerald and Captain Darwell all for India.

The following is an extract of a letter from London of the 31st March. "Steam Communication will be established I make no doubt, but I assure you the question is by no means, settled yet, and notwithstanding the Chairman's flourish the other day, if they are not watched and pushed, they would be too happy to let the matter rest for another year or two."

The letters from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* of January last, which, were despatched through Mr. Waghorn's agency reached England on the 20th March and those through the Consulate at Alexandria arrived in London on the 30th March.

The Celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert died at Brighton the 30th March aged 81.

The Bishop of Norwich was not expected to survive many days, and the Bishop of Litchfield was also dangerously ill.

Among the deaths we observe the following.—

Marquess of Bath.—Viscountess Canning.—Baroness Abercromby.—Lady Chetwoode.—Hon. Maria Fane.—Hon. Helen Murray.—Dean of Bristol.—Dean of Dromore.—W. Bertie Beaumont Esq.—J. P. Boileau Esq. —Revd. Frederick Grant.—Sir Richard Bassett.—Rev. Dr. Scobell.—Henry Alexander Douglas Esq.—William Palgrave Simpson Esq.—Lieut. General Locke.—Sir Edward O'Brien.—Sir Christopher Baynes.—Captain E. Stopford R. N.—Rev. Thomas Gage.—Lieut. Col. Buckner C. B.—Sir James Burrough.—G. S. Borlase Esq. F. R. S.—W. Sawbridge Esq.—Col. D. Kelly C. B.—A. Morton Esq. M. D.—General Sir W. Maxwell. Randal Jackson, Esq.

SPECTATOR.

MARCH 18. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Government and their Liberal supporters have suffered virtual defeat on the Church-rate question. The adjourned debate on Mr. Rice's resolution commenced on Monday, and terminated on Thursday morning, in a division of 273 to 250—majority for the abolition of Church rates, only 23. Three Whigs, Mr. Ridley Colborne, Sir Hedworth Williamson, and Sir John Wrottesley, and ten Doubtfuls or Nondescripts,* voted against Ministers: they also suffered from the defection of several Members who objected rather to the details than the principle of the measure. There were 40 "pairs" on each side; so that reckoning the Tellers, 607 Members may be said to have recorded their opinions on one side and the other. With a majority of only 23 in so large a House, the Ministers have but small encouragement to proceed with their bill.

The cause of this failure in the House of Commons, where a majority of 50 was expected—or given out as expected, by some of the convenient Whig whisperers—is not that the Church has become more popular, but that in providing a substitute for the rates, Ministers pressed upon the lessees of Church property more closely than those gentlemen like. If they had been less tender of the Establishment and offered a larger bribe to its lay tenants, their measure, like the Tithe Bill, would probably have passed as a very fair and reasonable adjustment of a difficult question. But Ministers preserved the Church harmless, and proposed to make the lessees give value for their possessions. No wonder that the country gentlemen were alarmed! Mr. Pemberton hit the nail right on the head, when he significantly warned noblemen and gentlemen, that an inquisition into their title-deeds might probably discover strange flaws, and convert many a freehold into a leasehold. It is not impossible, as he hinted, that a squire's dining-room may be on his own estate and his kitchen on Church-land, to the occupancy of which he has no valid title. Many uncomfortable feelings must have been roused by this sort of language; and ignorance of the extent of the threatened evil no doubt augmented the uneasiness in a class of legislators, who, if not plunderers of the Church themselves, are descended from men who fattened on her spoils. It was curious to observe how the sympathies of the Opposition were excited in behalf of the lessees,—who, indeed, were the parties most needing consolation; for, as Sir John Campbell remarked, a new light has been let in upon the value of Church property, and the ecclesiastics will scarcely be content in future with 50 per cent. of the rack rent. Mr. Finlaison will become a first-rate authority with Bishops and Deans. At the same time, the Church should be wary; seeing plainly, as she must, that it is not for her own sake that she is so strenuously supported. The present order of things is maintained because it is profitable to lords and gentlemen: deprive lords and gentlemen of their plunder and pickings, you take away the motive of their gainful godliness. Mother Church, by dividing the spoil, manages to keep a share; let her grasp the whole of it, and she will soon be stripped to the back-bone.

A list of Members of Parliament, who either hold property on lease from the Church, or are indirectly [illegible]ed in the preservation of the present system of [illegible] gain and public loss, would be an instructive [illegible]. We suspect that it would prove the ramification[illegible] clesiastical interests to be far more extensive [illegible]ous than is generally imagined. The system [illegible] the Church has conducted her worldly matters [illegible] admirably calculated to give her a firm hold o[illegible] selfish feelings. The power which she can exe[illegible] pressed, is enormous. That power is directed again[illegible] attempt at efficient reform. The Church sets the[illegible] the people in the Three Kingdoms at defiance; and resolved to risk even her existence in defence [illegible] abuses which must sooner or later bring about h[illegible] truction.

The three nights' discussion was, on the who[illegible] rific. Sir Robert Peel opened it with a careful[illegible] ed spech, moderate in tone and language. [illegible] we have often remarked, is to do that mildly [illegible] Lyndhurst enacts with the air of a bravo, re[illegible] ture consequences and caring only for the p[illegible] Sir Robert aimed at damaging the Governm[illegible] an elaborate dissection of the financial porti[illegible] of the blunders he fell into, while performing [illegible] are noticed in a subsequent page. They [illegible] to demonstrate his unfitness for ever again undertaking the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. They passed, however, with very little notice in the course of the debate; and it was truly remarked by several Opposition orators who followed him, that his speech was "unanswered." No doubt, Mr. Spring Rice was aware of the power he possessed to make a slashing reply; but, fortunately for Peel, he could not do this without increasing the alarm of the lesses, already aware that it was at *their* expense that the State was to be protected from loss. Thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer was crippled, and Peel got off.

Lord STANLEY, who, for a lord, is apt to be "ungenteel," quoted an American Joe Miller about gin, to match the "thimble rig;" which seems to have greatly edified his admirers in default of reasoning. He was more successful in a petulant but vigorous assault on Sir John Campbell, who had charged him with inconsistency. Stanley said he could prove that he was not inconsistent: he tried, and failed. But he had terribly the advantage of the Attorney-General, when he contrasted his own fearless votes and speeches with the trimming conduct of that canny Scot; who, only a few nights before, dared not vote with Ministers on the Ballot, and had not the courage to oppose them on behalf of his constituents.

Lord JOHN RUSSEL's effort is praised by his followers as one of the best on their side. That is not saying much, however. He made a lame attempt to reconcile his declaration of last year, that the churches must be repaired at the expense of the nation, with the better proposition of the present session to lay that burden entirely on the revenues of the Establishment. He also admitted that he advocates in Parliament measures which he opposes elsewhere. The Church Commissioners, he said, made "an utensil" of him. Why did he let them? We have now the distinct avowal of a Cabinet Minister, that he is the tool of men who treat him as a vile thing.

The lawyers in this debate, Follett, Pemberton, Campbell, Law, and Lushington, spoke as they almost invariably do, upon technicalities and quibbles. They are shrewd men, cunning men, fit to suggest doubts, and quote authorities to be answered by counter-authorities, and opinions to be set at nought by counter-opinions of their own sometimes; but as for an enlarged view of any subject, or a satisfactory solution of any difficulty, we might as well expect to find philosophy in a Knatchbull or statesmanship in a Knightley. They cannot even tell us what the law is on any given point,—though, perhaps, that is not their fault, seeing how acts of Parliament and the decisions of the Courts contradict each other.

An overwhelming mass of ignorance and selfishness has crushed another attempt to relieve the country from the accursed Corn-laws. Having the precedence for his motion on Thursday evening, Mr. Clay, in an elaborate speech, which proved the necessity of the entire abolition of the tax on foreign corn, if it proved any thing, moved that the House should go into Committee, with the view of substituting a small fixed duty—5*s*. a quarter—for the present prohibitory duty. Mr. Clay was supported by Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Guest, and Mr. Hume; who advocated the cause of the public against the monopolists, with spirit and perseverance. They might as well have addressed their arguments to Lord Spencer's bullocks. The "breeches-pocket" gentlemen first tried to count out the House; then to put down the speakers with clamour; and finally negatived the motion, by a vote of 223 to 89. Lord Howick, Mr. Poulett Thomson, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir George Grey. Mr. Labouchere, Mr. John Parker, Lord Morpeth, Mr. J. A. Murray, Sir Robert Rolfe, Mr. William Cowper, all connected with the Government, voted with Mr. Clay: Mr. Spring Rice, to save the appearance of a Ministerial defeat perhaps, sided with the Bread-tax gentry. The most striking and pithy commentary on the proceedings of our Legislature on this subject, may be found in the account of the foreign corn averages, published every week in the *Times*. There it will be seen, that the price of "the staff of life" in London is 70 per cent dearer than at Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Stettin. How long will the working classes, with whom bread is the chief necessary and by far the greatest article of consumption, endure this grievious and cruel burden, by which most are injured, while few gain?

It is proposed by Ministers to resume the debate on the Canada Resolutions next Tuesday: but Mr. Roebuck —a person not to be wheedled or thrust aside—has a motion on the subject of Local Courts, which he declares shall have the precedence to which it is entitled on that night by its position on the Notice-paper. So it is more than probable that the Resolutions will not be passed before Easter. In the mean while, as Lord Aberdeen told Lord Glenelg on Thursday, Ministers and their majority have passed some of the resolutions without the evidence which they determined, in effect, to be necessary in order to ascertain whether those resolutions were politic and just, or the reverse.

We advise Mr. HARVEY, if he thinks it worth his while to take a partner and recommence Parliamentary business. The Standing Order which was passed for the purpose of excluding him from that branch of his professional employments is really a farce. Mr. Freshfield, Member for Penryn, has a son, who transacts Parliamentary business; and because his father declares, no doubt truly, that the young gentleman has all the profits of the conduct of Private Bills through the House, it was resolved on Wednesday; almost by common consent, not to trouble his father on the subject. In the profits of the general business of the house of Freshfield, the sire participates. In consequence of the whole profits of the Parliamentary business being giving up to the son, does the father take unto himself a larger proportion of the gains of the general business? He might do it in perfect consistency with the Parliamentary resolution, and his own statement in the House of Commons. This proves that nothing is more easy than to evade the Standing Order; and when it is notorious that, every day, Members vote on questions in which they have a direct pecuniary interest—on questions relating to trade, the affairs of the Bank, of the East India Company, and for or against certain taxes—that the Speaker depends upon the majority for the receipt of so many thousands a year, and the Chairman of the Committees for so many hundreds—while nobody whispers a syllable against the independence and honesty of all these parties,—it does seem both unjust and ridiculous to prevent a solicitor from publicly and openly supporting a bill in a Commitee "up stairs," because he is a Member of the House. It is *underhand* influence which the public need to be guarded against; but against this the Standing Order of the House offers no protection.

Mr. "Head-money" HARDY has introduced a bill in the House of Commons for the prevention of bribery at elections. This is the wonderful measure which was to supersede the Ballot—though it does not in any way deal with an evil more formidable than bribery—intimidation. And the clause on which Mr. Hardy mainly relies for preventing bribery, is one which prescribes that every Member shall swear that he has not purchased votes in any way, and will not hereafter pay or promise to pay any money for votes. It is, moreover, proposed that an Election Committee shall have the power to examine any person whom they choose to call upon to give evidence. There is nothing in this act which would give additional security against the operations of the Carlton Club. At the next election, Mr. Borthwick, or Mr. Twiss, or Mr. Charlton, may be usefully engaged at Norwich, Bristol, and Ipswich, while the Carlton Club emissaries are actively engaged in securing the returns of those gentlemen respectively for Evesham, Bridport, and Ludlow, with—not *their* money—but Carlton Club money. Besides, that is a poor security which can only be obtained at the expense of an Election Committee. The wit of Hardy has not *yet* devised a substitute for the Ballot.

The French Ministry is staggering, not so much under the blow which the Chamber of Deputies struck last week, as from internal weakness and disunion, and the contempt which which the French public feel and cannot conceal for the King. Some dirty money transactions have just come to light, compromising the King and two Members of his despicable Cabinet. It is at present an object with Louis Philip to obtain from the Chamber an establishment, or "apanage" for the Duke de Nemours. Duchatel, the Finance Minister, of whom better things were once expected, concocted a bill with the privity of the King, by which large estates were to be assigned to the Duke. In order to deceive the Chamber, the value of this property was under-estimated by Duchatel; who expected that his bill would pass without scrutiny or resistance. He was mistaken. The Liberal Deputies, and the Carlists headed by the eloquent Berryer, threaten a fierce and protracted opposition. Count Mole is indignant at the discovery of the fraud, to which he was no party; and it is surmised that the baffled and detected King will sacrifice Duchatel. Had he not better take a leoson from Downing Street—not Lord Palmerstsn's side, but the further end—where the newest recipe for curing a refractory House of Commons is to take money from the public treasury without a vote? Does the Chamber of Deputies represent the people of France as truly as the House of Assembly represents the people of Lower Canada?—Nothing like it.

There is another money affair, which is likely to cause the resignation or dismissal of another Cabinet Minister. M. Martin is at the head of the department of public works, and large sums of money pass though his hands. The King wanted cash for his museum at Versailles, and instead of drawing upon his immense private fortune, or the civil list, he actually prevailed upon Martin to furnish him with funds appropriated to public works, and confided to Martin's care. After allowing this peculation for some time, Martin remonstrated with his Majesty; and the consequence is that he is that he about to retire. Louis Philip, it seems, has been decorating Versailles in the style of Louis Quatorze; and if the Disjunction Bill had passed, and political matters had gone on smoothly he intended to have had a tragedy of Racine and a comedy of Moliere performed at the ceremony of opening the museum. There is a noble ambition!

When the last accounts were despatched from Paris, the Chamber was occupied in discussing a motion by the Finance Minister for a large supplementary grant of secret service money. The Duke of Orleans, it is said, will certainly marry a daughter of the Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin—a fine young woman but, alas! without a fortune.

The *Charivari* has been tried for a squib upon the Nemours "apanage" affair—and acquitted, very much to the mortification both of King and Ministers. The law officers of the Crown and even the judge did their utmost to procure a verdict against the wicked journal. The editor of the *Quotidienne* was convicted of a libel on the Government on Tuesday, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. Arrests are frequent in Paris and in the provinces.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Carlists are vexed at the loss of the Disjunction Bill, as they consider its rejection a check to Louis Philip, who was going rapidly in the road to ruin. That he is not likely to tarry long on the road, will, we think, be the opinion of every reflecting person who attentively reads a letter in another page on the present state of parties in France. It is from one who has good opportunities of knowing well what he writes about.

At length there is news of active operations by the Queen's troops in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian. On the 10th instant, General Evans attacked the Carlist intrenchments on the heights, and took the fortification on the hill called Ametzagana; after some very severe fighting, in which he lost about five hundred men. On the 11th Saarsfield encamped in the plain of Lezan, with ten thousand men; and on the night of the 11th, Espartero entered Duriango. Thus there appears to have been a simultaneous and conbined movement of the Queen's forces. The result remains uncertain. It was expected that General Evans would attack the main body of the Carlists on the 11th or 12th; but no accounts of his movements subsequently to the 10th have been received in Paris; and the silence of the French official papers as to telegraphic despatches has created uneasiness, and the fear that Evans has met with a repulse. Lord John Hay was on the field during the whole of the engagement on the 10th, and his Marines were actively employed. A considerable quantity of cannon has been landed from the British squadron at St. Jean-de Luz. These authentic details prove that the report we copied in our second edition last week, from an evening paper, that a telegraphic despatch had been received by the French Government to the effect that Saarsfield had carried the Carlist positions, must have been a fabrication.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* mentions that the Portuguese Ministry intend to move for a Committee of the Cortes, on the new Tariff, with a view to its modification or abolition. A band of Guerillas disturb the province of Algarves; and the Government was about to send a body of troops into that quarter.

The Emperor of Russia has published an ukase declaring the capture of the Vixen to have been perfectly legal. Perhaps it was; but Englishmen will desire to have the opinion of the learned men whom Lord Palmerston consulted before making up their minds to that conclusion. And, by the way, when do they mean to give their opinion to the Foreign Secretary, and when will he condescend to communicate it to the House of Commons?

From intelligence recently received from Carthagena, it appears that the British residents and Minister have got into an ugly quarrel with the new Granadian Government. Mr. Russell, an Englishman, having had a scuffle with a Granadian, was thrown into prison, although not the aggressor. Reparation in money to the amount of 1,000*l*., and an immediate release, were demanded by the British Minister. Both were refused by the Granadian President, in very insolent terms; and the consequence is, that diplomatic course is suspended, and the British squadron off the coast was blockading Carthagena. General Lopez, who commands the Granadian troops, had declared that, in case of a rupture, British persons and property should be secure. Already had two merchantmen, attempting to enter the port, been captured by the blockading squadron.

Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, of Kentucky, has been elected Vice-President of the United States, by a majority of 31 to 16 over his competitor, Mr. Granger of New York.

The only Foreign intelligence of interest is, that on the 12th instant General Evans occupied the same position near St. Sebastian as on the former day; and that on the 10th the Carlists were driven out of Tolosa, with the loss of 900 men, by the Queen's troops,—under whose command is not stated.

A motion by Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons last night, for papers and correspondence relative to the Russian blockade of the Circassian coast, the commerce of the Black Sea, and the capture of the Vixen, produced "an infinite deal of nothing," in the shape of sundry speeches on the law of nations, the power of Russia, the honour of England, and the protection of commerce. Mr. Roebuck made a clever and striking speech, little comp

* W. T. Copeland, Sir J. Johnstone. Sir Charles Lemon, Lord George Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, Frederick North, Sir Edmond Scott, R. G. Towneley, G. F. Young, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Lord Dudley Stuart.

mentary to the protocolling policy of Lord Palmerston. He wished for vigorous proceedings: he could not see why, with our naval power, we should be bullied by Russia. He talked rather at random, we suspect, about the treaty of London and the treaty of Adrianople. For the balance of power and the territorial acquisitions of Russia he cared nothing, but maintained that an attack on British commerce must be resented, and resisted immediately. He wished that in these matters England would follow the example of the United States. Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, Sir Edward Codrington, and Lord Dudley Stuart, supported Mr. Roebuck. Lord Dudley Stuart, in particular, contrasted the tame proceedings of Lord Palmerston with the pugnacious energy displayed by Mr. Pitt, when any outrage, however slight, in parts however remote, was committed on British commerce. Lord Palmerston would not give the papers moved for, as their publication during the progress of certain negotiations would be dangerous. The speech of the noble Secretary reminded Mr. O'Connell of the saying that "the use of language is to conceal our thoughts:" certainly a more vague and unsatisfying speech than that of Lord Palmerston could not well have been delivered. Mr. Maclean said, that the Vixen was seized as a smuggler; but having landed no part of her cargo, she was not a smuggler. Dr. Lushington set Mr. Maclean right on that point: a vessel laden with prohibited goods could not approach within three miles of the coast without being liable to seizure. The Doctor took part with Lord Palmerston; and inclined to think, that it might turn out after all, that Russia had done no more than the law of nations would permit in seizing the Vixen.

The upshot of the debate was the withdrawal of the motion. Not a single new fact of any importance has been elicited, or the least portion of new light thrown upon the subject by the wordy display.

The Black Sea and Vixen discussion being ended, the House went into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates; and then there was more of the old story about Spain and Portugal, and the Peninsular policy of the Whigs. This discussion was not more interesting or profitable than the preceding one; but its result was something tangible—a vote of about two millions to pay the wages of seamen, and for the purchase of marine stores.

The next business was important: and why it was suffered to be slurred over so easily, we should like to hear a good reason or excuse. Lord Howick got the House into a Committee on the Army Estimates; and moved that 81,311 men be allowed for the service of the year 1837: he said that if this vote were not permitted to pass, he should be puzzled how to get his Mutiny Bill through Parliament before Easter. Mr. Hume said, he would not resist the motion; though he saw that the number of men was 25,000 more than it was seventeen years ago. So the vote was agreed to: and now we ask Mr. Hume, having voted the men, how can be demur to the demand of money to pay them with? There will be no reduction this year, we see, of the Army Estimates.

Mr. WALLACE obtained an order for some Post office papers relative to a newspaper published at the cost of the country and to the profit of certain clerks at the Post-office. The name of this surreptitious journal is the *London Commercial and Shipping List*: it is fed and petted by the Post-office authorities, in opposition to the *Shipping Gazette*, a very superior paper, conducted on private resources. Mr. Labouchere intimated that the subject was under "consideration." When we get the papers moved for by Mr. Wallace, we shall probably have a word to say with our old friends of St. Martin's le-Grand, with respect to this newspaper. Jobbing seems to flourish under the Maberley as well as under the old displaced Freeling dynasty.

The Tamworth and Rugby Railway Bill was rejected, by 90 to 33.

More petitions in favour of Church-rates were presented in the Lords last night. Some of these were from Leicestershire, by the Duke of Rutland; and his Grace told the House, that the good folks in his neighbo[r]hood, who had slept through the political turbulence that had gone by, were quite alive and alarmed at the motion of abolishing Church-rates. No doubt, his Grace's steward has stirred up the bumpkins, whom he formerly kept quiet; and the Duke therefore imagines that the country is inflamed with zeal for the Church, from one end of it to the other.

The House of Commons meets to-day at the usual hour, to forward the Supply votes.

Arrangements are in progress for calling a public meeting of the electors of the borough of Finsbury, to protest against the attempt of the Government to violate the constitutional rights of Lower Canada. Thus, while our rulers, who ought to see and reflect on the portentous consequences of the threatened attack, are rushing headlong into the course of danger, the common people, from whom we had no right to expect political foresight, are preparing measures to check them, and preserve the country from difficulty and disgrace. Most creditable to the electors of Finsbury is the lead they are taking on this occasion.

MARCH 25.—NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EASTER makes the customary break in the Parliamentary Session; but by far the greater portion of Members commenced holyday-making on Saturday last, and the number of attendants in the House of Commons during the week has varied from 30 to 70. Of these most were Radicals, the sprinkling of Whigs and Tories being very thin. It is, however, to the general neglect of duty that we owe the only remarkable event of the week—the defeat of Sir John Campbell on the famous clause in the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, exempting fraudulent Members of Parliament from arrest on the writ of a Bankruptcy Commissioner. The bill was recommitted on Tuesday; and Mr. Wason moved the omission of the objectionable words: which were strenuously defended by Sir John Campbell and Sir Robert Rolfe. One of the arguments of the former deserves notice: it was as impudent an attempt to gain votes as was ever practised by an Old Bailey barrister to get a verdict. Many Members have no qualification; their landed property is a mere sham, and they have no legal right to seats in the Legislature: if they are summoned before a Bankruptcy Commissioner, they will be awkwardly placed; for if they omit in the schedule of their assets the property from which their pretended qualification is derived, their fraud becomes transparent—if they include it, their creditors will make it available for the payment of debts, and then the party who granted them the qualification will be defrauded: Now, gentlemen, said the unblushing Attorney-General, will you subject yourselves to all these disagreeable consequences? if not, vote with me—preserve the "dignity of vice," and let your creditors take care of themselves. Such were the arguments in effect, though not exactly in the same words, urged by Sir John Campbell to persuade the majority to support his shabby proposition. But it so happened—from the lucky absence of Whigs and Tories—that honest men, men of substance as well as honesty, formed the majority of the House; and Mr. Wason carried his motion, by a vote of 39 to 27. Sir John Campbell intimates that though his legs are cut off, he will fight upon his stumps. We hope that he will not be found more steady when curtailed, than when blessed with full proportions: the House, now, will hardly dare otherwise than affirm the Committee's decision—it will not proclaim deliberately to the world, that one object of a seat in Parliament is to cheat creditors.

Rapid is the progress of the Irish Municipal Bill on Monday night. Many scores of clauses were disposed of in the course of a few hours, and the bill is out of Committee. It *might* also have been out of the Commons before Easter—but for reasons easily guessed at, though not avowed. Shall we not congratulate the trembling subalterns to whom salary is no joke, that another quarter day is passed? They who look only three months a-head will enjoy their Easter holydays

An immense number of petitions *for* Church-rates have been got up by the parsons, who have practised all sorts of tricks and told all manner of lies to seduce the clod-hoppers to sign them. Just in the same way, as Wellington and Peel must recollect, was an apparently powerful, but essentially weak opposition, raised against Catholic Emancipation. But there is this important difference between Emancipation and the Abolition of Church-rates—the former took no cash from the dissentients. The Duke kept his hand out of the breeches-pockets of Whigs, Tories, and Radicals. The Government plan for making the Church support itself will interfere materially with the plunder of the pious and the gains of the godly. Oh, the lessees! let Lord John Russell only conciliate the lessees—at the expense of the Chuch if he likes—and his bill will be voted a very proper arrangement of a difficult question, in which party feelings have no concern.

The petitions *for* Church-rates have generally few signatures, while those *against* are signed by thousands. But Dr Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's, being a man of science, has found out that the more numerously a petition is signed, the less worthy of consideration it becomes; for, says the Prelate, the more there are to bear a tax, the less burdensome is the impost to each individual contributor: forgetting altogether, as Lord Brougham quietly told the Episcopal logician and politician, that before drawing that inference against the importance of any one petition, he should ascertain the amount of the rate divided among the petitioners—as the individual contribution in an extensive district might turn out to be as large as in a small parish. But it is illustrative of the spirit with which the Bishops approach, the discussion of this question, that Dr. Copleston one of the most respectable men on the Right Reverend Bench, does not seem to have the slightest notion that principle, feeling, the sense of injustice, has any thing to do with the opposition to Church-rates. "How much do you *pay*?" says the Bishop: "Only five shillings a year! Why you cannot care about it—you are merely a factious grumbler: we want the money, and why you should not pay us such a trifle, is what I cannot comprehend: you *shall* pay it" Such is the Copleston form of reasoning. In the mean while, John Bull is drawing his purse-strings close together, and buttoning his pocket: that is a more effectual mode of arguing the question than any which Dr. Copleston's ingenuity can suggest. Even since the pother in Parliament began, a Church-rate has been refused, and some very Radical parish proceedings have taken place, in the Metropolis and elsewhere.

The Peers adjourned on Wednesday, to Thursday the 6th of April; the Commons, on Thursday, adjourned to Monday the 3d.

Short reckonings are clearest. The first act of the Session being over, we shall, following our usual custom at Easter, take a retrospective view of the eight weeks' work. And first let us see what Ministers have done.

They have *introduced* every important measure promised at the commencement of the session, except the Irish Tithe Bill; but what progress has been made in each? A glance at the following table will put our readers in possession of the state of Government business. The following bills have reached the House of Lords.

1. Mint Regulation.
2. Municipal Corporation Amendment.
3. Irish Grand Juries.
4. Marriages and Registration Act Postponement.

These measures were carried almost as a matter of routine: even the second met with no opposition worth mentioning.

Next come the Government Bills, which are still in the House of Commons.

1. The Irish Corporation Bill; brought in 7th February—not yet reported.
1. The Irish Poor-law; brought in 14th February—waiting for second reading.
3. Imprisonment for Debt Bill; brought in 6th February—in Committee.
4. Registration of Voters; brought in 6th February—read a second time, but not yet committed.
5. Pluralities Bill; brought in 2d March—read a second time, but not yet committed.
6. Church-rates; bill not yet brought in.
7. Prison Regulations; brought in 12th Februrary—withdrawn 27th February.
8. Post-office Regulations; four bills brought in 2d March—read a second time, and waiting for Committee.
9. Scotch Court of Session, Court of Exchequer, Sheriffs' Court, Small Debts Bills; brought in 3d February—all read a second time, and waiting for Committee.
10. Affairs of Canada; resolutions partly discussed in Committee on 9th March.
11. Irish Church Bill; not yet brought in.
12. Bills for the amendment of the Criminal Law; brought in 23d March.
13. Mutiny Bills; brought in 18th March—read a second time, and waiting for Committee.

It thus appears, that, with the exception of the Irish Corporation Bill, not a single Government measure of importance is nearly ready for the House of Peers. On the Irish Corporation Bill the Ministers have staked their official existence—is that the reason why they have suffered it to lie in abeyance in the House of Commons, instead of vigorously pushing it forward? The Irish Poor Law concerns the physical existence of millions: that measure, in all probability, will not reach the Lords for months to come. Then, look for their Church-rate Bill—where is it? their plans for the reform of the Criminal Law—introduced, but not discussed, the night before the Easter holydays; their Imprisonment for Debt Bill—still lagging in Committee; and their Registration of Voters Bill—the Committee on which is deferred day after day, and week after week, till the chance of its being passed in time to prevent, for this year, a renewal of the expensive abuses, and [illegible] desperate. Injustice of previous registrations, is all but consequence. There is no bill before Parliament of more didates, than to electors, and to the success of Liberal canreached than this last; and yet in eight weeks it has only if this bill second reading. Before the next registration, will be d should not become a law, thousands of electors compelisfranchised, by that absurd enactment which cupied a man to reside in the same house which he oc-20th when registered, on pain of losing his vote. The gist of June is the day on which the first step in the rethration process must be made; but what hope is there by, under its present management, Sir John Campbell's l will before that period become law? And this is the gour of the Melbourne Ministry. This is the way in hich they "bombard the House of Peers with meares." A bombardment! why, they have not discharged single shot. The "pear," which was to have been so ripe at Easter," is as hard as a stone. Sluggishness and timidity on the part of the Whighs, triumphant destruction by the Tories of every measure not positively bad, will signalize the close of the session of 1836. *The* measure of the session will probably be the *Pluralities Bill.*

Turn now to the Bills which have been brought in by individual Members; not one of which has reached the House of Peers. Few of them were brought in till several weeks after the session had commenced, in consequence of the ground being occupied by Ministers, who assume the precedence and monopoly, and keep all business in "most admired disorder." In this fourth year since the Reform Bill was passed, not a single efficient step to improve the "working" of the House has been taken by its leaders "the *Reform* Ministers;" and nobody can tell from the Vote-paper, which professes to set forth, in regular order, the proceedings allotted to each evening, either what portion will be staved off, what portion permitted to come on, or the time of night at which any one subject will be taken up.

1. Law of Libel Amendment, (Mr. O'Connell.)
2. Bribery at Elections, (Mr. Hardy.)
3. Controverted Elections, (Mr. C. Buller.)
4. Expenses at Elections, (Mr. Hume)
5. Rate-paying Clauses Abolition, (Mr. Duncombe.)
6. Public Records, (Mr. Buller.)
7. County Rates, (Mr. Hume.)
8. Public Walks, (Mr. Buckingham)

Of the Motions to be brought forward by Members not connected with the Government, nine have been disposed of.

1. Publication of Divisions in Committee, (by Mr. Wadd); carried.
2. Ballot Bill, (by Mr. Grote); rejected.
3. Modification of the Corn-laws, (by Mr. Clay); rejected.
4. Exclusion of Bishops from Parliament, (by Mr. C. Lushington); rejected.)
5. Poor-laws Inquiry, (by Mr. Walter); rejected; but an amended Committee of Inquiry (by Lord John Russell) appointed.
6. Fictitious Votes, Committee of Inquiry, (by Mr. Horsman); carried.
7. Property Qualification of Members of Parliament to be abolished, (by Sir William Molesworth); rejected.
8. Russian Attack on British Commerce in the Black Sea, (by Mr. Roebuck; rejected.
9. Stafford Writ to be postponed, (by Mr. Divett); rejected.

Then follows the more formidable list of subjects, all of which were to have been brought forward before Easter, and all of which have been postponed or dropped.

1. Inquiry into Oxford and Cambrige Universities, (Sir William Molesworth.)
2. Colonial Waste Lands Management, (Mr. Ward.)
3 Sabbath Bills, (Sir Andrew Agney).
4. Repeal of Septennial Act, (Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.)
5. Reform of the House of Peers, (Sir William Molesworth.)
6. National Education, (Mr. Roebuck.)
7. Government of the Army, (Colonel Thompson,)
8. Military Punishments, (Major Fancourt.)
9. Suppression of Mendicancy, (Mr. Scrope.)
10. Welsh Bishops, (Mr. Jervis.)
11, Repeal of the Duty on Raw Cotton, (Mr. Mark Phillips.)
12. Local Courts, (Mr. Roebuck.)

With the exception of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, we are not aware that any Member who had the charge of one or more of the above motions can be blamed for not having made them. In the instance of the Colonial Lands Bill, it has been found advisable to wait for the detailed discussion on the Irish Poor-law; and illness—actual, not feigned—compelled Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Roebuck to put off their respective motions on Peerage Reform and National Education. It is only when, as in the case of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, an opportunity of pressing his motion on the House is given up through suspicious complaisance, that an Independent Member is obnoxious to reproof for not bringing forward a promised measure.*

On a candid review of the conduct of the English Independent party, the balance of praise and blame must incline to the side of praise. It is the general and the correct impression, that this party has gained weight and importance in the House of Commons and in the country. Lord John Russell is the only Ministerial Member who has displayed ability not of the most ordinary kind, (for Mr. Spring Rice has not even shone as a debater this session). Mr. O'Connell has spoken little, and with less than his usual success. Sir Robert Peel has certainly not improved since last session, and his Church-rate speech was a ludicrous failure. Lord Stanley, with no diminution of virulence and vigour, has exhibited, if possible, less tact, and rendered himself more unpopular, than in any former session. But Mr. Roebuck, Mr Grote, Mr. Charles Buller, and Sir William Molesworth, have in some cases added to a reputation already high, and in all have sustained the character of philosophical statesmen. Mr. Grote has, as usual, delivered the best and finished single speech of the session; while Mr. Roebuck has on several occasions distinguished himself by observations remarkable for truth, clearness, and courage, and, despite of the tax they inflict on lazy reasoners, in a capital Parliamentary style—he even bids fair to be a favourite in the House, and no Members is better listened to. When, in [illegible]ition to the Members above-named, we recollect that [illegible]ve in the Independent ranks, and taking part in the [illegible]usiness of Parliament, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hume, Mr. [illegible]on, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hutt, Colo-[illegible]pson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Clay, and [illegible]n, we may safely challenge both Whig and Tory [illegible]produce an equal amount of industry, acute-[illegible]sty, usefulness, and influence out of doors We [illegible]ndependent Members are also beginning to act [illegible]re in concert, On the whole, then, although there has [illegible] a deplorable inertness on the part of Ministers, and [illegible]o not anticipate that a single good measure of impor-[illegible] will be passed this session, we have cheerful hopes [illegible]future, founded upon evidences of growth and im-[illegible]ment in that party which implicitly follows principle, [illegible]faction, and despises unreasoning prejudice.

* The above lists comprehend the principal, but probably not *all* the motions of which notice has been giveu.

APRIL 1ST.—NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]rs have passed the brief recess in agreeable re-[illegible]Woburn and Pansanger—undisturbed by Roe-[illegible]sms and Stanley's scowls. But Easter, [illegible]d of Parliamentary and official leisure, is [illegible] season of general tranquillity and social [illegible]On the contrary, parochial elections, often [illegible]ly contested of any, throw England into a [illegible]ter week. Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, [illegible]of the Poor, are all chosen about this time; [illegible]ine provinces, [illegible]t would [illegible]re excited than in the [illegible] and both in the metro[illegible] seem that party-spirit was never n[illegible] local struggles which have taken place during the last few days. Churches have been the scenes of riot, and clergymen the genii of discord. In some parishes the church candidates have succeeded; in more, if we are not mistaken, the Dissenting, or at any rate the non-paying party, has prevailed. But whether defeated or successful, the fact that the Church is compelled almost everywhere to fight for what was once considered her indisputable right, proves that a change has taken place in public opinion, which must ultimately prove fatal to her supremacy over other religious sects. All government, said Hume, is founded on opinion; and the remark is especially true as regards spiritual domination.

The Tories may as well desist from boasting of their success at single Parliamentary elections. Within a short time they have been beaten in Longford, Carlow, Dungarvan, and Anglesea; and this week we have to record their defeat at Warwick. The contest for a successor to Mr. Canning, who was returned on the Greville and Tory interest, commenced on Tuesday, and, thanks to Mr. Howard Elphinstone's excellent bill, was terminated the same day,—in the return of the Liberal Mr. Collins, by a majority of 457 to 422 over his Tory antagonist, Mr. Sergeant Adams. The tactics pursued by the Opposition at this election were worthy of a reckless and dishonest faction. Mr. Adams devoted the greater part of his speech from the hustings to an attack on the Poor-law, which the leaders and the very great majority of his own party efficiently support; and which, were Sir Robert Peel in power, and Mr. Adams, where he is not likely to be, in Parliament, would undoubtedly be maintained in all its essential purity by that learned person himself. To show off the indecency of this conduct in perfect keeping, both the proposer and seconder of Mr. Adams are supporters of the Poor-law; the first being Chairman of the Warwick Union, and the second a Guardian of the Poor, and the author of a pamphlet in praise of the new law. But dishonesty did not succeed at Warwick. The electors despised and rejected him whom it was intended to serve.

Let us turn now to Sheffield; where advocacy and approbation of the Poor-law was supposed to be so unpopular, that Mr Ward was advised to touch most cautiously upon the subject in his communication with the constituency which will send him to Parliament on the first opportunity. Mr. Ward did not follow this advice. He took a course more consistent with his feelings and his character. He frankly avowed himself an admirer of the Poor-law; and, so far from giving offence, he gained the good-will even of those whom his arguments did not convince, by the open, fearless, confiding manner in which he announced his conviction and determination. On other points, Mr. Ward disdained to shrink from an an expression of his opinions or a defence of his conduct. He exposed the bad principle and the iniquitous working of Sir Andrew Agnew's Sabbath Bill so effectually, that we doubt whether another petition in its favour can be got up in Sheffield. On the question of suffrage-extension, Mr. Ward was equally explicit, so far as opposition to the wishes of a considerable portion of the Sheffield population was concerned; for he not only declared that he could not look forward to the time when it would be safe to concede *universal* suffrage, but that, with their present notions of the just reward of labour and rights of property, the working classes could hardly be intrusted even with household suffrage. You must, he said, be better educated before you have the political power you seek. This did not by any means satisfy the non-electors who wished to know what "education" would, in Mr. Ward's opinion, qualify them to exercise the rights of citizenship. We suspect that the man who put this question to Mr. Ward, is already qualified to choose between a foolish and a discreet, an honest and a knavish candidate, whatever rent he may pay for his humble dwelling.

With respect to the suffrage, it may be remarked that in principle, and ultimately, we must look forward to its extension to all males arrived at what are called years of discretion, of sound mind, and left at large by the law. The adoption of Mr. Ward's test—knowledge—will bring us to this, for the degree of the education necessary to enable an elected to perform his duties will soon be attainable by all, unless the standard be raised high enough to disfranchise an immense majority of the existing electorial body. It appears to us that Mr. Ward has adopted a principle which will inevitably carry him much further than he supposes.

The "economical" opinions professed by a certain portion of the working classes, are sufficiently absurd; and we have heard from those who know more of them than ourselves that one of their notions of justice is that every man who labours for a given number of hours is entitled to an exactly equal recompense, independently of the nature of the amount of the produce of his labour,—thus, for instance, putting the skilful tailor and the botcher exactly on a par, and degrading Mr. Cleaven or Mr. Lovett to the level of the least-instructed member of the Working Men's Association. But such opinions as these cannot be held by many Circumstances and the common sense of all mankind will correct them

Mr. WARD holds a somewhat different faith, and [illegible]siders such opinions dangerous. Perhaps [illegible]jority of the Liberal Members of Parliament [illegible] Mr. Ward; but we suspect that few would [illegible] courage, if candidates for Sheffield, to proclai[illegible]vedly, in the midst of the masses, as he did, [illegible] that the masses a[illegible] unfit to possess the franchise. Such, however, was the hold which his frankness gave Mr. Ward ugon his catechists and auditory at sheffield, that he evidently lost no ground in their estimation even by this unpalatable expression of his sentiments. The choice of the leading Liberals was confirmed by the multitude, both electors and non-electors; and we may look upon Mr. Ward as the certain "proximate" Member for Sheffield. The whole affair seems to have been managed with discretion and good faith most creditable to the parties concerned.

Yorkshire has been the scene of another Liberal demonstration. On Monday, Sir William Molesworth was introduced in person to the electors of Leeds; and received a requisition signed by upwards of 1000 voters, to become a candidate, in conjuction with Mr. Baines, for the representation of that town. It is said that the return of both the Liberal candidates is secured, come the election when it may. Of course there was a dinner, at which Sir William and Mr. Baines were the guests and the chief orators. The speech of Sir William Molesworth has attracted much attention, from an apparent discrepancy between the sentiments he avowed at the dinner and those which formed the staple of his manifesto in the last number of the *London and Westminster Review*. Some Downing Street journalists say that Sir William has backed out of his Ultra-Radicalism, and, like a sensible man, has become an admirer of and supporter the Administration. When all the circumstances are considered, we suspect it will appear that these gentlemen are thankful for a small matter. The Leeds dinner was intended to cement the union between the two sections of the Liberals in Leeds; Mr. Baines being the representative of the Whigs, and Sir William Molesworth of the Radicals. It was therefore the cue of both parties to avoid points of difference, and to put prominently forward whatever they were best agreed upon. Mr. Baines, in accordance with this policy, while he eulogized Ministers to please the Whigs, made a declaration in favour of the Ballot and the Voluntary principle as his contribution towards Radicalism. Sir William Molesworth, with a disposition to reciprocity—no doubt strengthened by the suspicion, for he could scarcely have the knowledge, that he was in an assembly where Wniggism pre[illegible] Baines had said nothing abou[illegible] which was not true, and which [illegible] before said himself. He could, [illegible] say, that the present is the best [illegible] has had for many a long series of years [illegible] nisters "upon the whole," they had "acted [illegible] profession." But as those "*professions*" were never [illegible] magnificent,—as his admission that Ministers had a[illegible] up to them was guarded and qualified by Sir Willia[illegible] —as a denunciation, of the Canada Coercion Bill [illegible] cluded his speech, and was by far the most en[illegible] getic portion of it,—we think that "on the whole" [illegible] the crumb of comfort which Sir William dropped, a[illegible] which the Ministerial journalists have so eagerly snatched at, was dry and hard as well as diminutire.

But it is said that the Leeds speech was very differe[illegible] from the *London and Westminster* manifesto. In to[illegible] it was; in substance much about the same. The manifesto concluded with an admission that the Melbourne Ministry was the "most enlightened and most well-intentioned Administration which has governed this country for many a long day," and that the writer "sincerely wished to see them in office." This is the amount of what Sir William said at Leeds about Ministers. The tone, however, of other parts of speech exhibited a more placable and kindly feeling towards Ministers than the manifesto. This is true; and it is quite natural that it should be so. The position of Sir William, and of the party with whom he acts, has materially changed since the close of last year. Then, it was the aim of the Independent Reformers to urge Ministers to adopt the "open ques

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licy. The effort failed. The Ministers were ob- and there was no longer any use in endeavouring them forward. *Hostility* to Ministers was never ed, and is not felt, by the Independent Ministers from it, their wish was to see them gain popularity ength in the country by abjuring Whig-Toryism. , therefore, it became evident that Mininisters would as a party, be saved,—that no good effect could be ced by harping on their misconduct and mistakes,— William Molesworth, and others who think with him, ed from their attacks on the Ministry; went a step the advocacy of the "open question" policy; while they resolved to give Ministers praise and cre- for the good they might perform, and to support them ffice against the Tories for the sake of that good, they k up an independent position, and brought forward ir own questions; the result of which policy has been, repeated exhibition of Ministers in reliance on the To- s, and deserted by all but a small section of the Li- rals. It is obvious that the pursuance of this plan does t require any thing like incessants attack upon Ministers; ot does it preclude the bestowal of praise when the Mi- isterial measures deserve it, or the support of Lord Mel- ourne against the Tories and the Court, or the unquali- ed avowal that the present is the best Ministry the ountry has had for many a long day. It is the best in pite of itself; the next Tory Ministry will be the best of s kind the country ever had; the one after that better till: in short, we live in days of political progression— ve are in the year of our Lord 1837.

"On the whole," then, we conceive that Sir William Molesworth has been guilty of no decided or palpable in- consistency, but he would have acted more wisely if he had abstained from remarks liable to misrepresentation, requiring so much explanation to put them in their light before the public. It will soon be seen whether Downing Street reading of his conduct, or ours, is the

hile parties in England have been on the *qui vive*, O'Connell has been giving a fillip to the National As- tors in Dublin, who in his absence think it prudent by. There was a numerous meeting of the Associati- on Monday, and Mr. O'Connell delivered a speech a great variety of subjects. He appears to think that e English Church-rate question will push that of Irish hes into the next session—or the next Parliament: and hat Ministers have enough to do without medding with the latter. The opinion of the *Spectator* to the same effect was expressed;so long ago as the 30th July 1830, and was repeated and enforced before the meeting of Parliament. What use is there in devoting nights and days to a rifaci- amento of the nonsense, misrepresentation, and personali- ies, which every-body was sick of in the discussion of the Irish Corporation Bill? The very same material will form the staple of nine out of ten tithe speeches; and then, every hour the question recurs—"Where is the good of all this?" The Peers will kick out such a bill as the Com- mons must carry; and there is nothing dignified or use- ful in providing them with foot-bolls. Let the Irish Church bear the brunt of a few more winters, and then perhaps she will listen, and compel her precious friends to listen, to reason. There will be no more Million Loans.

The French Ministers are still snapping and snarling, of one mind only on two points—the receipt of salary and the retention of place. Gasparin, whom Thiers crush- ed in the Conseil debate,—not, as he said, that it was worth while to demolish that unimportant person, but because he rendered a quarrel in the Ministry of the In- erior. The question is, who will succeed him? Guizot took he department of Public Instruction in the hope of being he virtual Premier without responsibility; he finds that he charged with responsibility and denuded of power. The ing pets Mole, and use Gui. This does not suit the tem- er or the aim of Guizot; who now insists upon having e m al post in the Ministr the department me Interior. This Mole will not subinit t. The King Mole both wish to put Montalivet, the friend and avourite of the King, into the Interior; but Guizot will ot act with him. Then why not dismiss Guizot? To his it may come at last. But then, no Ministry can stand in the Chamber of Deputies with both Thiers and Guizot in opposition; Thiers would require a real supre- macy in the Cabinet, whatever his office might be; and the King will not give up his own unconstitutional system of per- sonal dictation. Thus all is uncertainty and perplexity; and in his distress the King is even reported to have ap- ied to the worn out old Sebastiani, to take the place of ole, and get a Cabinet together.

The elections of officers for the National Guard in Pa- s have disappointed the Liberals. Almost all the old of- ers have been again chosen; a proof, it is said, that the aris shopkeepers are still resolved to keep up the present ystem and stand by the King.

There seems to be little chance that the Spanish troops ill recover from the defeat of Hernani for some time to me. Some letter from St. Sebastian talks of a resumpti- of the offensive by General Evans; but we suspect that will have difficulty in maintaining his present position. spartero has retired into Bilboa with his army of 23,000 en; and Saarsfield's corps, now commanded by Iribar- n, has taken up quarters in Pampeluna, this leaving the arlists in almost undisturbed possession of the open ountry. So much for the grand *combined* movement of he Royal troops, of which so much was predicted. A owder-magazine at Santander was blown up on the 22d or 23d ultimo; and the consequence was, the destruction of two streets,—a conflagration which was proceeding when he last occounts were despatched,—and considerable loss of life.

The news of the defeat at Hernani produced no disturb- nce at Medrid: the inhabitants appeared to care very ittle about it.

At the desire of a friend, who informs us that it will ratify a number of the readers of the *Spectator*, we copy rom the *Cambridge Chronicle*, the following notice of the haracter, accomplishments, travels, and premature death r. Davidson, the African traveller.

Other accounts state that Mr. Davidson and his par- velled in a parallel route, some distance from, but behind the caravan, which was met by a party of , who were disappointed in not meeting Mr. Da- r whom they particularly inquired; he, however, oon e up, when he was instantly shot. From another report, it is considered that El Hareb was at first friendly, but seized the first opportunity of destroying him treache- rously, at Sheik Maya, twenty days' journey from Wad- noor, and about twenty-seven from Timbuctoo.

"Thus perished, in the very prime and vigour of life, one of the most enterprising and indefatigable travellers of the present day. Our limits will not enable us to give more than a brief sketch of the vast extent of Mr. David- son's peregrinations. He visited North and South Ame- rica, India, Egypt, (as far as the second cataract,) Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. His activity was incessant, and he brought away with him information and knowledge from every quarter. Few travellers could boast of having measured the Pyramids in the great plains of Mexico, as well as those which were 'the proud work of Memphian Kings' The interesting lectures which Mr. Davidson gave at the Royal Institu- tion on Egypt and the Holy Land, will long be remem- bered; and the artists of the celebrated panoramas of mo- dern Jerusalem and of Thebes, with its wondrous remains, were indebted in no slight degree to his valuable assis- tance. The name of Davidson must now be added to the list of our intrepid countrymen who have found their graves in Africa, whilst vainly attempting to reach the great object of European curiosity, the far-famed city of Timbuctoo. Mr. Davidson united in his own person so much of what might reasonably be expected to insure suc- cess to the traveller, that, if any European was ever des- tined to visit Timbuctoo, he was pointed out as the man. To a graceful and commanding figure, and a handsome and impressive countenance, Mr. Davidson added much skill and proficiency in all athletic exercises: he rode well, fenced well, and was an excellent marksman. He had inured himself also to great bodily fatigues and privations. He was blest with a kind and benevolent disposition, and his manners were so gentle and conciliatory, that where- ever he made an acquaintance, he never failed to establish a friendship. He was conversant with the different lan- guages of the East, and thoroughly acquainted with Eas- tern manners; but he has fallen a victim of a generous confidence, and of his own unsuspecting nature. Well and truly did Abu-Bekr, who accompanied Mr. Davidson, describe, in a most interesting letter, that perfidious peo- ple through whose territories Mr. Davidson was passing. 'They are full of envy of the stranger's goods; they lie in wait to plunder him of every thing, as the lion lieth in wait for the cattle. They have no mercy on the stranger: if the stranger were to strip off his skin and give it them, they would seize upon it.' These expressions were but too prophetic of Mr. Davidson's impending fate: his re- latives and his friends must now console themselves with the remembrance of his virtues, whilst they deplore his loss."

The *Standard* has given grievous offence this week to the Carlist portion of the Tory party, by speaking of Don Carlos as a monster, a brute, a rebel; terming his famous Durango decree, a "butcherly decree;" and praying Hea- ven to preserve Spain from the tyranny of such a wretch. The *Herald* and *Post* are quite shocked at this denunci- ation of a personage whose proceedings they are in the habit of eulogizing, and whose piety and wisdom, as well as undoubted right to the Spanish throne, they maintain with intrepidity. A correspondent of the *Post*, whose letter is conspicuously printed, hints that the *Standard* is the organ of certain traitors to Toryism in the Opposition camp; and in the following passage lets us understand on whom suspicion falls—

"It is time, Mr. Editor, that we should know on wha authority these doctrines are promulgated. Do they pro ceed from Sir Robert Peel and others, who may be con- sidered the heads of the Conservative party? Let us be told the whole truth, in order that we may beforehand be set right as to the value of such leaders, and to where they would conduct us. For my part, Sir, my mind would be made up at once—I should despise them for ever; and thousands, I think, would join me in that sentiment."

There are other indications of Tory dissatisfaction with Peel. A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* of this month, af- ter observing that, by some infatuation, the Tory leaders make choice, year after year, of "untenable positions," adds—

"Sir Robert Peel has the reputation of being a very prudent man, an exceedingly cautious leader. Is it any proof of caution or of judgement to be constantly found occuping ground which he cannot maintain? and to have signalized every succeeding year of his public life, since he assumed the lead of the House of Commons in 1828, by some portentous concession of a position which he had previously professed, at least, to be desirous to maintain?"

At the Marylebone Office, on Monday, James Greena- cre, a cabinetmaker, and Sarah Gale, a woman with whom he lived, was charged with the murder of Hannah Brown, whose mutilated body was found in the Edgeware Road. A good deal of evidence was gone into respecting the appearance of the corpse and the limbs, and other par- ticulars which were mentioned at the time of their disco- very. The new evidence was to the following effect Hannah Brown was a laundress, who was supposed to have been married, and to be a widow, with one child, not her own, but adopted, who is living in Norwich. She had lodgings in Union Street, near the Middlesex Hospi- tal; and was engaged to be married to Greenacre, who believed that she had about 300*l* or 400*l*. The night be- fore she was to be married, she left the house where she lodged, and took away some boxes in a hackneycoach, say- ing that she would return the next day. She never came back; and, if a confession made by Greenacre is to be be- lieved, she went to his lodgings in Carpenter's Buildings, somewhat in liquor. When there, said Greenacre, she confessed that she had no property—

"I expressed my displeasure at being deceived; when she made a laugh of the matter, and said, I was as bad as she was, as I had deceived her as regarded my property. She then began to sneer and laugh at the same time, rock- ing herself backward and forward in her chair, when I gave it a kick, and she fell backwards in it to the floor. Her head came with great violence against a lump of wood behind her, which I had just been using: this alarmed me very much. I took her by the hand and lifted her up, and found, to my astonishment, that she was no more. I con- cluded I should be put down for a murderer. I was great- ly excited, and came at length to the resolution not to call any one in, but to dispose of the body in the manner which has been so fully before the public, thinking it would be the safest and most prudent plan. No other person but myself witnessed the scene I have related, or had any knowledge of the disposal of the body."

Greenacre absconded soon after the death of the wo- man; and was not discovered till last Sunday night, when he was apprehended in a house in St. Alban's Street, Ken- nington Road; the other prisoner, Sarah Gale, being in bed with him at the time. When in prison, Greenacre attempted to strangle himself; and very nearly succeeded in putting an end to his life, when he was secured by one of the gaolers. He was formerly grocer snd tea-dealer in the London Road; and about five years ago publishsd a pamphlet warning the public against purchasing sloe-leaves for tea, at the very time when he was himself engaged in the manufacture. A quantity of sloe-tea was seized; and to avoid the penalty, he absconded to America. He is, or was, the owner of some small houses; and has always passed for a man of some property, though of bad cha- racter. He was suspected of being concerned in the Ro- therhithe incendiary fires; of having killed his own illegi- timate child, and sworn falsely against one of his appren- tices, in order to pocket the premium, and something else, for declining to prosecute. When in America, he was a machine-maker, and failed: he was about to return to A- merica, having taken and paid for his passage, when he was apprehended. The chief evidence against the woman, whom Greenacre declares to be utterly ignorant of and unconnected with the death of Hannah Brown, is that some of the deceased's property was found upon her. A fine tooth saw and a pistol loaded were found in Greena- cre's room. The prisoners were remanded to this day.

TIMES, March 25.

"The Princess Victoria.—A paragraph appeared in a Ministerial paper of last night, which, though but of small size, was meant to be a pregnant one, and to bear, at the fitting season, a rich and abundant harvest. [The paragraph appeared in the *Tyne Mercury*, and was copied into the *Messenger*.] It is to the effect, that Lord Dur- ham is coming home from St. Petersburgh in consequence of the *intention of the Duchess of Kent* to place him at the head of the Princess Victoria's establishment on the occasion of her attaining her majority on the 24th of May ensuing.—Was the above advertisement put forth as a feeler or a claw? If a feeler, it was at the least injudici- ous: if a claw, it was fruitless, for it will make prize of nothing. The Duchess of Kent "intends" forsooth! With all respect for her Royal Highness, the people a- bout her ought to be given to understand, what the Du- chess herself must be too well informed to doubt of, that, whatever her relation may have been towards her daughter during the majority of the latter Princess, that relation ceases when the majority terminates, except in so far as the *natural* relation of parent and child is concerned; and that, thank Heaven, remains throughout every period of human life indelible and sacred. The right, therefore, of the Duchess of Kent, whose conduct has been (and even if it had not been) that of a tender, virtuous, and exempla- ry mother—her right, we say, to the filial deference of the Princess Victoria will be questioned by none but the heartless and depraved. The relation, however, between these Princesses has been heretofore of a complex character. It has been not only that of nature, but it has been, on the part of the Duchess, one of authority and power over her child. The Duchess of Kent has exercised these latter attributes by the permission of her Sovereign, William IV., who in his good pleasure judged it best for the heiress pre- sumptive to his crown, that she should reside with, and be, within certain limits, under the guidance of her mother. The King did not consider it necessary to interpose that inherent prerogative with which, for high political reasons, the constitution of this monarchy has invested him, be- tween the Duchess and the Princess while an infant. But when no longer an infant, the presumptive heiress to the crown assumes a fresh place in society. Although her closest natural relation may still be with her mother, her most intimate *political* relation is with the King, and it is in the discretion of His Majesty, and of him alone, to ar- range the form and extent of her future establishment, to direct the amount of income for the maintenance of her rank which shall he proposed by his Ministers to Parlia- ment, and to select and nominate those persons who (with- out the interference of Ministers or of Parliament) shall constitute her Royal Highness's household. There was an attempt made a few months back (and an impudent at- tempt it was) to obtrude upon the people of England and on the young Princess herself some foolish notion that the choice of a consort for her Royal Highness was an affair in which neither she herself, nor the King, her Sovereign and uncle, who has stood towards her, both naturally and politically, ever since he came to the throne, *in loco parentis*, had the least particle of concern; but that it must be in supreme dictation of a Prince and Princess of the fo- reign house of Saxe Coburg to settle, without her free consent or that of the Monarch of these realms—to im- pose upon her, the heiress to the British Empire, what- ever husband it might suit their purposes of family aggrandizement to provide. We exposed at the time the mercenary audacity of this revolting pretension; and long afterwards there appeared in a Belgic news- paper the very condescending and satisfactory assur- ance, that *the* match between the Princess Victoria and one of the nephews of the Belgic King Leopold, which "*was so much wished for by a large majority of the people of England* (!!!), was *for the present* postponed!" The absurdity and impertinence of these affronts to the heiress presumptive, as if she was alike devoid of spirit and discernment, provoked no further remark from the press, than that which we already alluded to. But the temper, as well as the projects, which they indicated, made a due impression on the minds of reflecting En- glishmen, and the time and form of their reappearance were waited for without much disquit. They have re- appeared. By the former attempt these mountebanks would persuade the Princess and the country that a Saxe Coburg intrigue was to supersede at once her Royal High- ness's own inclinations and King William's paternal rights, and force some member of a family, against all of whom there are objections, not now necessary to enume- rate, we might always say, upon the throne of England. The present attempt is of a less flighty order. It is nothing more than coolly to take for granted that Her Royal High- ness the Duchess of Kent is so little cognizant of her own station in this country and its incidents, as that she could entertain (which we know she cannot) the preposterous ambition to play a great part in politics, and become a species of imaginary Queen-mother or Regent after her daughter's maturity, and before his present Majesty's demise. The Duches of Kent will, on or after, or in contemplation of the 24th of May, have no shadow of title to interfere at all in or with the Princess Victoria's household. It will not be for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to nominate ladies of her bedchamber, or maids of honour, or equerries, or grooms, or other officers of the new establishment, any more than she has ever chosen them for other branches of the Royal fa- mily. She can no more *promote* Lord Durham to an office in the Princess's household, than she can make Sir John Conroy a prime minister, should Her Royal High- ness be desirous to transfer the services of that meritori- ous equerry to the State. The Whig Ministers have no more to do with such matters than the Duchess. The wishes of the Princess herself will no doubt be consulted, liberally, considerately, kindly, as is King William's wont, and as is, morally speaking, her own reasonable right. Whether His Majesty will appoint Lord Durham, or whether the Princess Victoria has been so trained as to relish the prospect of having her domestic circle made the focus of indefatigable and inveterate intrigue by politi- cal partisans of one of O'Connel's chieftains like that no- ble Earl, it is not for us to offer even a conjecture. Lord Durham, with all his talent, is, we are painfully convinc- ed by long observation of him, destitute of that temper, discretion, and judgment, which are eminently necessary in the important and delicate office of adviser of a young Princess. In the mean time, if underhand faction be at work, we have now done something towards defeating it.

CHRONICLE.—March 27.

The *Times*, in its eagerness to excite in the Royal mind suspicion of the Dutchess of Kent, and the esta- blishment of Kensington, seized with avidity a paragraph from the *Tyne Mercury*, connecting the return of Lord Durham with the majority of the Princess Vic- toria in May next. It so happens, however that she is not of age till she attains the age of twenty-one, except in case the Crown should descend to her. The Bill introduced by Lord Lyndhurst, in Nov. 1830, was merely to provide for the administration of the government of the country, in case the Crown should descend to her Royal Highnesss, *being under the age of eighteen years*, and for the care and guardianship of her person. On her Royal Highness attaining the age of eighteen she will merely be qualified for the sovereignty in case of the lamented death of of his Ma- jesty, She is now merely heiress presumptive, and not withdrawn by special legislation from the ordinary law, but in the precise situation of any other British sub- ject. We cannot imagine that the *Times* will attribute any treasonable intentions to Lord Durham in returning at this time. And yet so long as his Majesty lives and reigns there can be no room for the interference of Lord Durham for years to come. His Majesty is in the enjoy- ment of excellent health, and the *Times* has not informed us whether Lord Durham has had the opportunity of con- sulting any persons gifted with second sight at St. Peter- burgh. Though we conceive our morning contemporary will hardly venture to throw out malicious insinuations against the Duchess of Kent on the ground of Lord Dur- ham's expected return, yet the *animus* displayed in the number for Thursday last forbids us indulging the hope that the matter will not find some other vent. The wolf is never without a pretext for assailing the lamb. As for the allusions to the house of Saxe Coburg in the same article, we have seldom read a more malicious at- tempt to create dissentions between near and dear rela- tives. That the Duchess of Kent ever entertained a thought of sacrificing her daughter's happiness by forcing an improper marriage on her, or that she could be so ill-advised as to imagine that the King would consent to any unsuitable marriage, no one acquainted with the af- fectionate regard of Her Royal Highness for her illustri- ous daughter, and the uniform prudence of her conduct, will for a moment believe. The people of England are too generous to witness with any other feelings than those of disgust such ungenerous attempts to sow dissentions between parent and child, and between the King and his sister-in-law. Surely it cannot be the intention of the Tories to countenance an ungenerous system of warfare against the Duchess of Kent and her illustrious daughter in order to poison the happiness of that family. We are sure, at all events, that his Majesty cannot behold with satisfaction these assassin-like attempts.

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER,—March 25.

A letter received from Bayonne gives the following offi- cial report from General Evans:—

REPORT FROM GEN. EVANS TO GEN. ESPARTERO.

"Saint Sebastian, March 16.—It is with regret that I announce to your Excellency that the hopes I had founded upon the happy result of my operations of yester- day have not been realised. A little before day-break this morning we drove the enemy from their last entrenchments on the heights that command Hernani, and were prepar- ing for a general attack when we perceived a considerable reinforcement arriving by the road from Tolosa. The enemy commenced an attack along the whole line. Three battalions moved against the rear-guard of our left wing by the bridge of Astigarraga. This was the point at which we had the greatest force assembled, and had these three battalions been immediately charged they would probably have been repulsed and their retreat entirely cut off; but the first battalion of the English Legion being seized with a panic, fell back in great disorder upon a battalion of Castille which followed the example. The discouragement spread to the other regiments of the left wing, and the confusion became complete. The advanced heights of our left were soon, abandoned and the troops retreated as far as the fort of Oriamendi. An attack on our right wing was made with a still more considerable force, and our advan- ced posts were driven back. The extremity of the line, however, was defended by a battalion of the Royal Bri- tish Marines, which with admirable firmness and courage repulsed the enemy, and protected this side from any new attempt. The enemy next fell upon our right wing, but the 6th regiment of English Auxiliaries advanced and drove them from the heights they had gained. The enemy continued their attack on the centre, but as it appeared to me, with less vigour. All the essential points of our po- sition were still in our possession, and the confusion had ceased; but the greater of the regiments were so mingled together that it was impossible for the officers to re-form them, and I thought it better to retire, after having spik- ed the guns and destroyed the greater part of the fortifica- tions of Oriamendi. Our loss amounts probably to 800 or 900 men, in killed and wounded, besides a company of the regiment of Oviedo, which, having been placed in a fortified house at a short distance, was surrounded, and forced to surrender. I have only time left to inform your excellency that I am certain that this check will be repair- ed as soon as the army of Navarre shall have effected its junction with that which I command. We shall then be in a state to reessume the offensive.

Signed "De Lacy Evans.

Extract of a letler, dated Evening of the 16th inst., from San Sebastian, written by an officer of the British Legion: —"I write a hasty line to say I am safe after this day's defeat and route. Our operations of the week had been fatiguing but successful; we took the Venta Hill last night, and this morning prepared to go into Hernani, when the enemy, as I always fore-told, brought an overwhelming force, turned both our flanks, and the Spaniards ran in the most cowardly manner. The utmost disorder reigned, and nothing but the gallantry and steady discipline of the Royal Marine Battalion saved the whole artillery, and indeed the whole army. This famous battalion had one officer wounded, and thirty-one non-commissioned offi- cers and men killed and wounded; and the men declare that they hope never to take the field again in such com- pany. Gen. Evans is a most gallant fellow, and made incredible efforts to rally his men, but to no purpose. I send this off immediately, and am too much fatigued, not having taken my clothes off for six days, to enter into de- tails; for which, besides, there is not sufficient time."

STANDARD,—March, 26.

"The ministerial policy has invited thousands of En- glishmen into a situation in Spain in which it is doubtful. or at least doubted by some, whether their country can take vengeance even upon that monster who is said to have slaughtered them by hundreds, like sheep in the shambles. We are bound, however, to declare that we have no doubt upon the subject, Carlos knows that if not commissioned by their King, the soldiers of the "British Legion" have been invited by their King's ministers to enlist in the service of the *de facto* government of Spain. He, or rather his generals—for he loves not to look upon such sights—must have seen them fighting, side by side with, if not under, the British colours; and whether as British soldiers, or the allies of British soldiers, or as the troops of a *de facto* government, the English prisoners taken in the affair of Hernani, and whom Carlos is said to have murdered, were clearly entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. Without, therefore, at all entering into the question of the succession to the throne of Spain, we do not hesitate to say that the whole power and influence of England, if necessary, ought to be exercised to bring the violator of the law of nations to justice—to consign the murder of our countrymen to a gibbet. We believe, and indeed we have evidence of the fact before us, in a mul- titude of letters, some only of which we can publish, that the Durango decree, and the barbarous executions under it, have excited a feeling against Carlos that would cause a war enforcing his punishment to be cheerfully welcomed by the whole people of England—more cheerfully cer- tainly by none than by the Conservatives, the genuine En- glish party. The atrocity of this person's conduct, how- ever, is no excuse for the ministers, who, sending a fore- to Spain, too few in number to render any effectuae service, though, alas, by far too many to be thus sacrifice- ed, have brought the country into a situation in which good policy stands opposed to care for the national honour and for the interests of humanity. We owe it to Lord Mel- bourne's Cabinet that England must either look on indif- ferently at the coldblooded murder of her sons, or avenge the deepest injury that can be afforded to a nation, at the expense of a war, fatal to her interests, and to the peace of Europe. We are grieved to hear some Englishmen pa- negyrising the valour of the Carlists, at Hernani. As a general principle we hold very cheap the military efficien- cy of mountain armies. Mountains, indeed, defend themselves; and, for that reason, perhaps, a moun- tain country seldom produces good soldiers in the long run. Within their fastnesses, these great military works of nature, which the most consumate art can never emu- late in strength, the mountain levy can defy the best troops; except for irregular and indecisive war, the men of the plains, and even of the city and workshop, are better soldiers than mountaineers. We believe that the misfor- tune of Hernani presents the *second* case since the battle of Hastings in which *English* regiments have been *broken*. The very best Scotch and Irish regiments did not escape this calamity during the late war. These are not mere idle speculations, or we are much mistaken. We think they lead to the necessary inference, that without some family accommodation among the Bourbons of Spain, a war in that country must be absolutely interminable. The pro- vinces of Navarre, Biscay, etc., will never be able to con- quer the rest of the kingdom, however commanded, if not

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reinforced by a powerful lowland army, of which there is no probability whatever. On the other hand, all the rest of Spain, however reinforced, and though far more cordially united in the cause of Isabella than at present, can never drive the Queen's uncle from his mountain-throne. The history of our island presents a case precisely in point. England was never able to conquer Scotland, though, at all times, possessing the power to drive the Scotch into the mountains with little difficulty. On the other hand, Scotland could never make any, but the most contemptible impression upon the arms of England. Scarcely an instance occurs, except Bannockburn, in which even superiority of numbers enabled the Scotch to contend successfully with Englishmen. Here then are the lives of our countrymen squandered in a contest which, we firmly believe, could not be so terminated as to give peace to Spain, and to secure the throne of Queen Isabella, even though we sent the whole British army to the Peninsula, with the Duke of Wellington at its head; and in saying this, we speak of the best army and the best general of the army and we best general in the world. We do not say that a powerful reinforcement of British or French troops to Don Carlos might not establish a tranquil despotism; but distant be the day when Britain shall lend herself to such a man and such a cause.

MORNING HERALD.—April 3.

Our correspondence from the Spanish capital brings the narrative of events in that quarter down to the 25th ultimo. It seems that the immediate result of E ans's defeat was anticipated with a sort of prophetic apprehension at Madrid, where the people, after uttering all sorts of maledictions against the unfortunate Westminister general, let out their fears that the Carlists would aiso attack and vanquish the remaining division of Sarsfield and Espartero, both of which events have, as our readers are aware, since occurred. They were, however, in happy ignorance of these circumstances at the capital, when our correspondents last wrote.

The news of the day on the 25th of March, was that Cabrera had invaded Cuenca, and that he had promised to send word of his arrival at Guadalaxara to any of the Christinos troops who might desire to hear of him.

In consequence a hasty muster was made of what regulars yet remained in Madrid, and these, consisting of six companies of the Queen's regiment, and two troops of chasseurs, left under the command of General Alvarez, for La Mancha on the same day, the National Guard being appointed to do the duty of the city.

The provinces of Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon, were in the same state as when we last mentioned them—viz., for the most part in the power in the Carlists.

Cadiz and Malaga were in a state of republican excitement, and the clubs there had resolved it seems upon demanding the constitution of 1812, in all its original and pristine vigour. Some of the most noted revolutionists had reached Madrid, amongst them was the notorious Aviranta, who directed the massacre of the friars, and who was also a participator in the assassination of the Barcelonia Carlists, in January 1835.

With respect to the ministry, the same state of things appears to predominate in both the French and Spanish capitals. Lopez, the terrorist, was said to have joined Calvo de Rosa's *pure* club. Calatrava and Gil de La Cuadra were ill, and the acting president of the council, Almodovar, was also incapacitated from taking part in affairs by the gout. The governor of Madrid was therefore momentarily entrusted with the functions of war minister. Amongst other anomalies was the appointment of General Quiroga, as captain-general of Castile, who, when he went to kiss the Queen Regent's hand on his nomination, was told by her, that she was utterly ignorant of the fact, as it was only very lately that he had been ordered into exile to Valencia, an order which it seems he was wiser than to obey.

The cortes were occupied during the week ending the 25th with the discussion on the reform of the constitution, the first vote on which we have already conveyed to our readers. To complete the picture of things, a court-martial upon General Evans was loudly talked of at Madrid, and a motion to that effect was expected to be made in the cortes, unless some brilliant achivement immediately wiped out the stain of the Hernani defeat. A curious avowal escaped from M. Gaminde, relative to an offer of a loan of 2,000,000*l*, which he asserts to have been been made to him upon the security of the national gallery of pictures.

From St. Sebastian we learn that opinions were much divided as to Espartero's movements, the Spaniards insisting that he was fortifying Durango, whilst Colonel Wylde was in possession of actual information that he was, as we have stated, *falling back from Bilboa*. It was also reported that Sarsfield, foiled in his attempt to effect junction with his colleagues on the coast, had demanded and obtained permission of the French government to traverse the territory between Pampeluna and Bayonne, and thus march upon Irun from Behobia, whilst he was to be supported by Gen. Evans on the other side. This is like enough for the foreign part of the business; but will Englishmen, mercenaries enough they be, make the attack under such auspices? One great feature in the men composing the British legion is, the impatient anxiety with which they look forward to the 10th of June, at which period their service expire, and the reflection that it was now very near is really and seriously said to have induced so many of them to run off when they saw Don Sebastian coming upon them in the late affair.

Colonel Wylde left St. Sebastian on the 25th for Espartero's head-quarters, in order again to endeavour to get that chief to make a combined movement with Sarsfield and Evans.

From Bayonne we learn under date the 28th, that on the preceeding day, the artillery belonging to the legion, consisting of two eight-pounders and two nine-inch mortars, were permitted to cross the French territory to the bridge of Behobia. The object now in view is to make a combinnd movement, as stated in our St. Sebastian letter.

Don Carlos was at Estella on the 24th, and the head-quarters of Don Sebastian were at Azcoytia on the 25th.

Espartero was said to have detached a portion of his force to Vittoria, via Portugalete and Balmaceda.

CITY—Saturday Evening.

The pressure which has so long affected commercial transactions has not been entirely removed, and great anxiety prevails in the commercial circles, in consequence of the further failures which have taken place. We regret to state that an extensive concern in the East India trade, having branches at Glasgow and Liverpool, having been compelled to suspend their payments. The amount of their liabilities is said to be very considerable, but it has also been mentioned that they will shortly be enabled to resume their commercial operations. The firm seem to have been great losers by being large holders of East India cotton. We are no advocates for legislative interference with the course of our commercial transactions, beyond that protection which a highly taxed community has a right to demand from the government against the unequal competition of a much lower taxed community. A few months ago nothing was heard, either in or out of parliament, but boastings of the uninterrupted tide of prosperity which our incipient movements in the new free trade system had conferred upon the country. Enormous amounts of great returns of commercial exports with comparatively no proportionate profits have loaded the tables of the House of Commons, and those disciples of the one-sided free trade system, the president of the board of trade Hume, and their worthy *confreres*, have long exulted in the enormous amount of the returns of British manufactures exported under the system. But they have carefully avoided to quote even the *maximum* amount of wages which the manufacturing or agricultural labourer received weekly in support of ther particular opinions upon national prosperity. President Jackson with his monetary operations, and the Bank of England with their incapable monopoly, have done much to invalidate the opinions of the free-trade theorists. We are happy to state that we have been credibly informed that the firm in the bullion trade, to whose failure we were compelled to allude a few days past, is likely to wind up its accounts without any ultimate defalcation.

It has been generally understood in the principle monetary circles that the Bank of England has entered into a mutual arrangement with the bank of the United States by which very considerable assistance will be afforded to the commercial interests of the two countries. A credit account has been opened by the Bank of England with that of the United States for two millions, under the condition that for the billis drawn by the Bank of the United States, one-half the value should be remitted in gold or silver. There can be no coubt but the adoption of this plan will tend to the rejection of much spurious paper on the other side of the Atlantic. So far so good; but the idea that this arrangement will create a return of bullion to this country, for any permanent duration is perfectly Utopian. It is the very reverse of the principle of the adage which inculcates the policy of "giving a sprat to catch a herring." Four New York packets are now due, and this delay of arrivals from the United States has created much inconvenience to the American merchants.

A rumour that the revenue returns for the quarter ending on the 5th of this month will show rather a decrease, has had the effect of damping speculation in the Consol market to-day. Money however, has been easy upon the Stock Exchange, and has been lent upon English stock at three per cent., and upon American at four per cent. from day to day.

There has not been much doing in the British funds today, and the fluctuations have been of no moment. Consols closed at 90⅛ to ¼ money and account. The transactions have been of no moment. The transactions in the heavy securities have been confined to the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which are quoted at 98⅜. India Stock is 257½ for the opening. The premium upon Exchequer Bills rules at 31 a 33, and on India Bonds at 31 a 32.

There has not been much business in the Foreign Market, and there have been no further accounts from Spain to stimulate speculation in Spanish Bonds; they have, however, advanced from 21⅜ a ⅞ to 22⅛; deferred are 8⅝ a ¾. Portuguese New Bonds are 47¼ a ½ Colombian are 23½ a ¾. Peruvian are 17⅝. Russian are 107½. French Five per Cents are 107f. Dutch Stock is 53. and the Fives are 100 a ⅜. ex div,

In the Share Market very little has been done. Birmingham are 26 prm; Greenwich ¾ prm; and London and Westminster Bank are ¼ discount.

BRITISH STOCKS.

3 per Ct. Consols. Anns., 90⅛⅛⅛	South Sea New Anns., 88⅛ Consols for Acct., 90¼
New 3½ per Ct. Anns., 98⅛⅜⅜⅜	India Stock for Opening, 258 7½

India Bonds, 32 31 pm.

Exchequer Bills—£1,000, 31 33 pm.; Ditto, £5,00, 31 33 pm.—Ditto Small, 31 33 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Colombian Bonds (1824, 6 per Cent., 23⅛⅜	Spanish Bonds, Consolid., 5 per Ct. for Act., April 14, 21⅞⅞ 2⅛
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., for Act., April 14, 17¾	Ditto Deferred, 8⅜⅜
Ditto 100, 19	French Rentes, 5 per Cent., 107f
Portuguese New Bonds, 5 per Cent., for Acct., April 14, 47¼	Exchange, 25f 50c
Russian Bonds (1822), 5 per Ct. 107½	Dutch 2½ per Cent., ex-change [illegible]
Spanish Bonds, Consolidated, 5 per Cent., 21⅞⅞ 2⅛	Ditto, for Acct., April 14, 53
	Ditto, 5 per Cent., 0⅛⅛ 100⅜, ex div.

[*Morning Herald, April* 3.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE:

It has been suggested as an arrangement likely o be very beneficial in the present situation of our commercial relations with the United States, that the bills of exchange by which it is represented should be drawn by the Bank of the United States, instead of by private merchant, and that an engagement should also be entered into to remit a corresponding amount in specie to that of the bills drawn. Other versions of this are, that it has gone beyond a suggestion, and that it is really to be acted on. It is even said that the President of the United States Bank is in London, and prepared to give his assent to such an arrangement on behalf of that institution. The whole at present sounds improbable, because it is difficult to foresee in what manner such a stipulation could be incurred on the part of the American Bank. There has been much discussion on the subject in the monetary circles, and if well-founded, some results may be expected to appear before the week is out. A regular exchange business with America, which has hitherto been made a species of monopoly, is certainly, much desired by our merchants, and there seems no reason why it should not be established as well as with the Brazil.—*Times.*

Among the arrangements entered into between the Bank of England and the American interest, the advance by the former of 2,000,000 sterling to the United States Bank has been said to be one, the latter engaging to return half that sum in gold; but no such arrangement has, we are assured, been actually concluded. We have reason to believe that the Bank Directors would have no objection to accept the bills of the United States Bank upon the terms named, and under sufficient guarantees; but it cannot at present be known whether or not the Bank of the United States could accede to the proposition. Good bills on England are much wanted in the American markets, and the inducement to do so appears therefore to be a strong one.—*Morning Post.*

LONDON MARKETS.

(From "The London New Price Current" of Friday, March 31.)

SUGAR—In the West India raw market business was resumed on Wednesday; the transaction have been only to a very limited extent, both the grocers and the refiners purchasing of all descriptions with much reluctance, but the buyers have been compelled to pay fully late prices for good and fine yellow descriptions, the importers refusing to sell at any decline; and brown and soft quantities have fully supported former rates: there is a much larger quantity on show than has been the case of late: the deliveries for consumption are still greater than they were last year; the difference now between the comparative stocks is trifling: there have been few arrivals, and we are still without a public sale of Barbadoes. This afternoon there was no alteration in the prices, but the demand was again very moderate, and the purchases for the week have not exceeded 900 hhds and tcs. Refined goods have again met with a heavy sale, both the shippers and the grocers purchasing sparingly, and prices have given way 1s. Lumps to pass the standard selling at 76s, and double Crushed at 35s. 6d. Bastards of ord quality have sold heavily, but for the best descriptions there has been a steady demand. Treacle has been in good request at former rates.

MAURITIUS—The prices have been steady, but the market has been quiet; there have been no public sales, and the demand privately has been moderate; there have been two arrivals of 14,000 bags; 4,500 bags are advertised for auction on Tuesday next.

EAST INDIA—From the grocers there has been an active request for Bengal at fully former rates; at public sale 3,300 bags went at to 34s 35s 6d for ord to good white, damps 30s to 34s. In Siam or Manilla in the absence of public sales, nothing has been done privately; the former of strong white quality would still command a ready sale at stiff prices if there were any at market; 8,000 bags of the latter are announced for auction on the 10th of next month.

FOREIGN—The prices have been steady, and a fair business has been done in both brown and yellow Havannah and Brazil: of white descriptions there are still few at market, and strong Brazil continues to be much wanted. This afternoon the public sales consisted of 358 chests and 285 barrels Brazils, and 1,300 chests yellow Havannah; the white of the former went at stiffer prices, other descriptions only partly found buyers at former rates, ord to good strong white at 27s to 32s 6d, mid and good yellow 19s 6d to 23s. ord to good brown 16s to 34s; the latter all sold at 6d a 1s above former rates, mind to good strong at 25s 6d to 32s.

MOLASSES—The business done in West India has been very limited, and 150 puns St. Kitts at auction were only partly disposed of at rather lower prices, mid at 26s.

COFFEE—We have had no public sales of British Plantation, but by private contract there has been a steady request for the clean grocery descriptions at fully previous rates; in the unclean sorts rather more business has been done at prices similar to those of last week; there have been no arrivals; 100 casks are declared for auction on Thursday next. The Market for the export descriptions of East India remains extremely inactive, but there is nothing at any decline; the demand for Ceylon admissible for consumption at duty has abated, and good ord is offered at 73s; public sales of 3,300 bags are announced to take place on Monday next; the prices of Mocha have been firm, but the demand has become moderate; and 65 bales at auction were bought in at 88s to 88s 6d for good garbled. Of Foreign there have been no public sales, and the private operations have been limited and confined to 400 bags good ord Brazil at 43s 6d; 1,500 bags are advertised for auction on Tuesday next. This afternoon the only public sale was that of 162 bags Brazil, which went at 41s 6d at 44s for good ord, being rather cheaper.

COCOA—Of British Plantation there have been no public sales attempted, and the demand privately has been extremely moderate; in the prices there has been no particular variation. In Foreign there has been nothing done.

SALTPETRE—In Rough there has been little business done privately, and 1,406 bags Calcutta at public sale sold at 6d to Is decline; refraction 3 to 3½ went at 24s 6d to 25s 6d. British Refined continues firm in price, and has been in steady request. The public sale this afternoon of 2,496 bags were nearly all taken in at former rates, good strong Calcutta refraction 3⅞ at 23s 6d, refraction 6½ to 11½ at 24s to 25, a few lots good mid white refraction 9 sold at 24s 6d.

NITRATE OF SODA—Nothing has been done.

SPICES—The trade buy Nutmegs with much caution, and prices are still on the decline: good bold consumers are offered privately at 5s 2d; and 3 chests of ordinary at public sale went at 4s 5d to 4s 6d. Mace is taken sparingly: 4 chests at auction sold at 5s 4d to 5s 5d for middling Amboyna. Of East India Ginger only 258 bags Malabar has been brought to public sale which went at 21s 6d for ordinary. Pepper has been taken sparingly, but the prices have been steady. In Pimento there is still little business doing, but in the prices no change has occurred. Cloves remain dull of sale.

TURPENTINE—Spirits have been in steady request, and prices have improved 3s to 4s, sales made at 71s; rough has been wanted at 13s 6d, but there being no sellers under 14s, no transactions have taken place. There has been an arrival of 3,146 barrels.

TAR—This article continues exceedingly scarce; prices have advanced to 16s 6d per barrel.

OILS—The Market for all descriptions of common Fish Oils remains in a very inactive state, and Cod is offered at 40*l*, being 4*l* under last week's rates. Pale Seal continues at 47*l* yellow and brown 42*l* to 43*l*. and Southern at 43*l* to 48*l*; the public sales of 700 tuns still stand in about 14 days. Sperm has fully supported former rates, and a steady business has been done. The request for Linseed Oil has been only for trifling parcels at 30s to 30s 6d. Rape remains heavy of sale, and prices have declined. Palm has been taken sparingly at 30*l* 10s to 31*l*. Cocoa Nut is neglected. In Olive little has been done.

COCHINEAL—There has been a steady request, and 75 bags Honduras at auction, went at 1d to 2d advance for fine silvers; other sorts fetched fully former rates, low to fine silvers sold at 6s 4d to 7s 10d, and ord to mid blacks 7s 4d to 7s 11d; parcels are advertised for auction next week, in all 140 bags.

TEA—For ord Congous there has been an active demand at 11d per lb. The accounts from Canton state that on the 23d of November, 1836, an edict was issued by the Chinese government, ordering the Barbarian merchants and others to quit Canton within half a month. The edict is addressed to the Hong merchants.

RICE—East India has supported previous rates, but there has been only a limited business done; 251 bags Bengal at auction went at 13s a 14s for middling and good middling white. For Carolina a steady demand has prevailed from the grocers at the prices previously quoted. For shipping there have been no transactions.

COTTON—The operations in East India have been again limited, there being few home or export orders in the market and in some instances rather lower prices have been submitted to. At Liverpool a good business has been done, and more confidence evinced on the part of the importers.

TIN—East India continues to decline in value, and the business done has been limited; 1,475 slabs and 23 bags Straits at auction were nearly all bought in at 75s to 77s; a few lots went at 67s 6d to 72s for ord; 4,043 bags are announced for auction on Wednesday next.

THE ARMY.

Office of Ordnance, March 10.—Royal Regt. of Artillery—Second Captain, H. R. Wright to be Adjt. vice Robertson, promoted; Second Lieut. E. Wodehouse to be First Lieut. vice Hinchliffe, dec.

War-office, March 17, 1837.—6th Regt. of Drag. Guards—Lieut. R. T. Gerald to be Captain, by purchase, vice Berens, who retires; Cornet F. R. Freeling to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gerard; E. L. Pryse, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Freeling, 11th Regt. of Light Drags.—Lieut. J. Tritton to be Capt. without purchase, vice Mylne, dec; Lieut R. A. Reynolds to be Captain, by purchase, vice Butcher, who retires, Cornet E. G. Swinton to be Lieut. vice Tritton; Cornet J. Cowell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Reynolds; H. G. Moysey, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cowell. 17th Regt. of Light Drags.—Captain W. B. Harcourt, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice G. M. Keane, who exchanges; Lieut W. Williams to be Capt. by purchase, vice Harcourt, who retires; Cornet J. R. Palmer to be Lieut by purchase, vice Williams; Hon. G. O'Callaghan to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Palmer. 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. F. G. Hood to be Adjt. vice Clinton, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Battalion Surg. J Harrison to be Surg. Major, vice S. W. Watson, who retires upon half pay. 8th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. H. Capadoce, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Holmes, appointed Adjt. 17th Foot—L. C. Conran, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tuthill appointed to the 2d Regt. of Drag. Guards; Gent. Cadet J. L. Croker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Conran, appointed to the 56th Regt. of Foot. 30th Foot—Capt. W. Hare, from the half-pay unattached to be Capt. vice the Hon. R. Hare, who exchanges, receiving the difference. 56th Foot—Ensign J. Turner to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mallison, deceased; Ensign L. C. Conran, from the 17th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Turner. 59th Foot—Ensign W. Foulis to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Leslie, who retires; Gent. Cadet T. Feebles, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foulis. 80th Foot—Col. J. Cassidy, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut. Col. vice Pitt, who exchanges. 98th Foot—Capt. J. Macphail, from the half pay as Sub Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, to be Capt, vice R. Wolfe, who exchanges.

Unattached—Lieut. A. A. Nicolls, from the 73d Regt. of Foot, to be Capt, without purchase.

Brevet—Capt. J. Macphail, of the 98th Regt. of Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Memorandum—The Christian names of Ensign Jones, of the 17th Regt. of Foot, are J. F. and not T. F.

War-office, March 24, 1837.—2d Regt. of Life Guards—Lieut. Gardnor to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ricardo, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. R. Freke to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gardnor; Lieut. C. H. Drummond, from the 15th Light Drags. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice Freke. 3d Regt. of Drag. Guards—W. Squire, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires. 4th Regt. of Light Drags—Lieut. G. Forbes, from the 26th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Miller, who exchanges; Gent. Cadet T. F. Fitzgerald, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Routh, appointed to the 16th Light Drags. 14th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. G. M. Fullerton, from the 14th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Yelverton, who exchanges. 16th Regt. of Light Drags—Cornet H. L. Cocksedge to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Drummond appointed to the 2d Regt. of Life Guards; E. Cornor, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cocksedge. 16th Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet R. Routh, from the 4th Light Drags. to be Cornet, vice MacGregor, who retires. 11th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K. C. B., from the Regt. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir H. T. Montressor, K. C. deceased. 14th Foot—Lieut. Hon. C. B. Yelverton, from the 14th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice Fullerton, who changes. 23d Foot—Major W. Ross to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Harrison, who retires; Capt. W. Fenwick to be Major, by purchase, vice Ross; Lieut. W. Alcock to be Capt. by purchase, vice Fenwick; Second Lieut. H. Anderson to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Alcock; W. W. Wynn, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase. 24th Foot—E. Wodehouse, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Moore, who retires. 26th Foot—Lieut. J. Miller, from the 4th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice Forbes, who exchanges. 36th Foot—Lieut. A. Trollope to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hibbert, who retires; Ensign A. Thistlethwayte to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Trollope; W. W. Abbott, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thistlethwayte. 30th Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Taylor, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Lieut. General Sir R. S. Donkin, appointed to the command of the 11th Regt.; Major N. Baker to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Cassidy, who retires; Capt. J. Bowler; to be Major, by purchase, vice Baker; Lieut. J. Scully to be Capt. by purchase, vice Bowler; Lieut. J. Lightbody to be Adjt. vice Black, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 82d Foot—Lieut. C. E. Nugent, from half pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice Holmes, appointed Paymaster of the 35th Regt.; Ensign W. R. Cazalet to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Nugent, who retires, Ensign and Adjt. J. Stoodley to have the rank of Lieut.; E. R. W. W. Yates, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cazalet. 97th Foot.—Ensign H. Russell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Henry who retires; J. C. Strode, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Russell.

Unattached—Lieut. G. Fitzgerald, from the 26th Regt, to be Capt. by purchase, vice G. J. Lenon, who retires.

Staff—Brevet Lieut. Col. C. C. Dixon, from half pay unattached, to be Major and Military Superintendent of Hospitals at Chatham.

War-office, March 31.—3d Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet W. Unett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Steward; J. Seton, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Unett. 8th Drags.—Cornet and A. J. G. Brown to have the rank of Lieut. 6th Regt. of Foot—Capt. B. Nolan from the half-pay of the West India Regt. to be Capt. vice P. Patterson, who exchanges. 12th Foot—Capt. S. Fitzerald, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice R. Bradfute, who exchanges. 20th Foot—Lieut. H. Pigott, from the 31st Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Dunbar, who exchanges. 26th Foot—Lieut. W. Maule, from the 31st Regt. of Foot to be Lieut. vice Hutchinson, who exchanges; Ensign W. L. Robson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fitzerald, promoted; J. Rogers, Lieut. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robson. 31st Foot—Lieut. B. A. E. S. Hutchinson, from the 20th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Maule, who exchanges; Lieut. C. Dunbar, from the 20th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Pigott, who exchanges. 77th Foot—Ensign J. A. Wheeler to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cameron, dec.; Gent. Cadet C. Swetenham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Wheeler. 10th Foot—Brevet Major W. Kemp from the Staff at Chatham, to be Capt. vice J. Smith, who retires upon half-pay unattached.

EAST INDIA SHIP NEWS.

From Lloyds Lists.

3d. March.—At Dartmouth-Imogene, from Canton, at Liverpool Martha from Canton.

Sailed.—From Gravesend Vansittart McQueen for Madras. From Liverpool Ganga, Younghusband and Emily, Kelly, for Calcutta; Blake Thomson for Bombay.

7th March.—Arrived at Deal, James Matheson, Milward from Singapore. At Liverpool Martha, Viner, from Canton Orleana from Bombay.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, the Baboo Burch for Calcutta. From Liverpool, Blakely, Snipe, for Calcutta.

10th. March.—Arrived at Deal, Asia, Moss from Canton. At Plymouth, Margaret Wilkie, Smith, from Calcutta.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, Sophia McNair, for Madras, from Deal, Portsea Smith for Bombay. From Liverpool, Mary Ann Webb Lloyd, for Calcutta.

14th. March.—Arrived at Gravesend, Nelson Wood, Robinson from Singapore. At Liverpool Alexander Ramsay and Ann McAlpine from Calcutta. At Kingsale, Intimidable, Stagg, from Singapore. At Cove of Cork, Arab, Lowe, from Singapore.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, Parsee, McKellar for Calcutta.

17th. March.—Arrived at Gravesend, Royal George Wilson, from Bombay. At Portsmouth, Augustus, Carr from Calcutta, Off Plymouth, Raj Ranee, Phillipps, from Calcutta. At Liverpool, Jessie Logan, Black, and Huddersfield, Hale from Bombay.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, Adelaide Guthrie, for Calcutta, Hindostan, Pedman for Madras, Ros[illegible] for Canton.

21st. March.—Arrived at Deal, Alfred, Jameson, from Singapore.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, Minerva, Gray for Bombay; From Deal, Bengal, Wilson, and Sir E. Paget, Hall, for Calcutta. From the Clyde, John McLellan, McDonald, and W. Rodgers, Crawford, for Calcutta.

28th. March.—At Liverpool Lawrence, Gill, and Alice, Baverly, from Calcutta, Isabel from Bombay.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, Perfect, Snell for Calcutta.

The delivery of the letters and papers from the Post-office, this morning, was delayed a considerable time beyond the usual hour, in consequence of the great depth of snow in the country, which had impeded the progress of the coaches on their way to London. The Falmouth and other western mails have not yet arrived.—(Standard.)

At the Mansionhouse, on Wednesday, a man named Kearney was examined on a charge of stabbing Mr. Loch, Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, with intent to kill him. It appeared that Kearney had been or fancied himself ill-used by Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland in India, and by the East India Company's Directors in England. For services in the Burmese war, he thought himself entitled to reward and promotion, which had been refused him. He was resolved, he said, to teach these great men a great moral lesson. He had threatened Lord William Bentinck with violence in India; and had been imprisoned twelve months in Calcutta. He had knocked down Mr. Astell, Deputy Chairman of the Company, with his umbrella; and been sent for six months to Giltspur Street Compter. On his liberation he had been told that his son should be sent to the Refuge for the Destitute, if he would cease pestering the Company; a favour which he could have commanded himself, simply by stripping off his shoes and sending the lad into the street. But this did not suit him; so, with some difficulty, he gained admittance to Mr. Loch's apartment at the India House—

"Instead of being received as I ought," said Kearney, I was rudely, and suffered personal insult. I told the Deputy Chairman that I was determined to have justice. He treated me a ruffian. I told him I carried a knife. If he insulted me, did I intend to murder him? I said no, but I would make war. 'Make war?' says he. 'Aye,' said I, 'I will make war to the very knife.' On presenting the knife in my hand, he seized hold of me, and attempted to turn the knife against myself. I perceive that I am cut in the cheek. I then thought my life in danger, and defend myself. We struggled: he attempted to get towards the bell, and I prevented him; he fell, and I struck him on the head. I was determined to give him a moral lesson, that he nor no set of men should attempt to treat their fellow man as they have treated me. I am glad he is not seriously injured; but if I had killed him, my conscience would make me no reproach. Their object was to drive me to do some act by which I would be disgraced and sent out of this country. I would die a thousand deaths sooner than suffer myself to be walking the streets of London starving. No matter whatever may be the result; I'll meet it. I have warned them, both by word of mouth and writing, of the consequences of their conduct; and death is far preferable to me than the continuance of the sufferings I have endured."

All this Kearney insisted on stating, notwithstanding repeared warning from the Lord Mayor against self-crimination. He was remanded for a week.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor was informed, that Kearney was found dead in his bed that morning. There were no marks of violence on his person; and it is supposed that his death was occasioned by apoplexy, brought on by excessive mental distress. An inquest is to be held on his body to-day.—*Spectator, March* 18.

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